



# Loss and Damage Response Toolkit

A practical and user-friendly guide to help stakeholders access and provide support to address loss and damage caused by the adverse effects of climate change

## Acknowledgements

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We wish to thank the [Santiago Network Project](#) members for their valuable contributions.

**Cover image:** Women in southern Malawi work together to rebuild their land after successive cyclones, as part of a locally led, community-driven effort to strengthen resilience and recover from climate-related loss and damage. © SCIAF / James Cave

### **Disclaimer**

*This report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Scottish Government. The views, policy positions and recommendations expressed are those of the author/s and not necessarily of the individual organisations featured within the report.*

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# Contents

<b>Acronyms and abbreviations</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 What is Loss and Damage?	7
1.2 What is the objective of this toolkit?	9
1.3 Who can benefit from this toolkit?	9
<b>2. The Loss and Damage Support Landscape</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4. The WIM Executive Committee</b>	<b>17</b>
4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?	17
4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?	18
<b>5. The Santiago Network</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 What is the Santiago Network?	21
5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?	23
5.2.1 Activities eligible for support	23
5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network	26
5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?	27
5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?	27
5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?	28
5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?	28
5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?	29
Where financial support is requested	29
Where financial support is not requested	29
Practical steps from matchmaking to on the ground impact	30
5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network	30
<b>6. The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage</b>	<b>31</b>
6.1 What is the FRLD?	31
6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?	32
6.2.1 Activities eligible for support	33
6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD	33
6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?	34
6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?	34
6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?	35
6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?	35
6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact	36
<b>Resources</b>	<b>37</b>

# Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>BIM</b>	Barbados Implementation Modalities
<b>CMA</b>	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CRM</b>	Comprehensive Risk Management
<b>ExCom</b>	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
<b>FRLD</b>	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>LDCP</b>	Loss and Damage Contact Point
<b>L&amp;DC</b>	Loss and Damage Collaboration
<b>NELs</b>	Non-Economic Losses
<b>OBNEs</b>	Organisations, Bodies, Networks and Experts
<b>Santiago Network</b>	Santiago network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SOEs</b>	Slow Onset Events
<b>SNAB</b>	Advisory Board of the Santiago Network
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>WIM</b>	Warsaw International Mechanism

## Introduction

More than 30 years ago, in 1992, world leaders met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the Earth Summit. At this summit, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/Convention) and Convention on Biological Diversity were opened for signature and a process agreed that led to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Later called the 'Rio Conventions', these three international agreements, together with the Rio Declaration, would strengthen the ability of the multilateral system to address the interconnected challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification.

In Rio, leaders acknowledged that a global partnership for sustainable development was needed to address rising inequality between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystems on which humanity depends for its wellbeing. Economic, social and environmental dimensions would need to be balanced and integrated and this would require new perceptions of the way the world produces and consumes, the way humans live and work and the way decisions are made.

Climate change is a complex global issue that requires a coordinated global response. The International Court of Justice emphasised in its recent Advisory Opinion on States' obligations in respect of climate change, the importance of cooperation as the very foundation of meaningful international efforts among all States sharing the climate system as a common resource. The UNFCCC was a significant milestone in efforts to address climate change, recognising that human activity was changing the Earth's climate and that this was a shared global concern with serious risks for present and future generations. There was a spirit of cooperation, with developed country Parties to the Convention acknowledging they had the greatest responsibility and promising to take the lead, while supporting developing country Parties to achieve an effective international response.

The Convention focused on mitigation and adaptation as being crucial to avoid, prevent and minimise harms caused by climate change. Parties stopped short of including in the agreement any mechanism to manage the financial burden of loss and damage

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caused by the adverse effects of climate change, rejecting a proposal by the Alliance of Small Island States, led by Vanuatu, for an international insurance pool on losses and damages caused by sea level rise, desertification and drought.

Over time, Parties accepted the need to strengthen the international response on mitigation and adaptation and create mechanisms to respond to and address loss and damage. The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, signalled that Parties would address inadequate progress on climate change by:

...strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by...Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

This was in line with what scientists had warned: if global warming reaches 1.5°C, there will be catastrophic harm to people and nature, with impacts felt unevenly across the globe.

The adverse effects of climate change were already well and truly visible in Paris, as Parties agreed to include the need to address loss and damage as a standalone article in the Agreement - recognition that the adverse impacts of climate change were already happening and mitigation and adaptation would not enable countries to avoid damage to ecosystems, infrastructure and livelihoods or permanent and irreversible loss, such as loss of whole islands and water sources such as wetlands. There was now an additional pillar of climate action beyond mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and many small island nations signing on to the Agreement put on the record that their very survival was at risk.

Despite the optimism and potential of Rio and Paris, in 2026, humanity finds itself in the midst of an escalating climate emergency, alongside numerous serious challenges confronting the multilateral system at large. The past 10 years were the warmest on record and in 2024 the global average temperature indeed breached 1.5°C for the first time. The frequency and intensity of weather events including wildfires, floods, storms, heatwaves, drought and sea level rise have continued to increase. This is causing the destruction of nature and livelihoods, the collapse of glaciers and ecosystems, displacement of tens of millions of people from their homes, communities and countries, loss of culture and identity and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives.

*This toolkit provides a snapshot of an evolving support landscape to respond to these adverse effects of climate change.*

This toolkit provides a snapshot of an evolving support landscape to respond to these adverse effects of climate change. It is hoped that this toolkit can enhance understanding and cooperation to enable the loss and damage mechanisms established under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement to be better leveraged together and separately. This is with the hope of ensuring that in an ever-challenging multilateral environment, where support is available it reaches those who need it.

## 1.1 What is Loss and Damage?

Loss and Damage is a technical term for the area of policy-making under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement aimed at helping developing countries respond to and address losses and damages caused by the adverse effects of climate change. These losses and damages are the unavowed and unavoidable devastation that is being caused by the climate crisis, where “loss” is permanent and “damage” may be able to be restored.

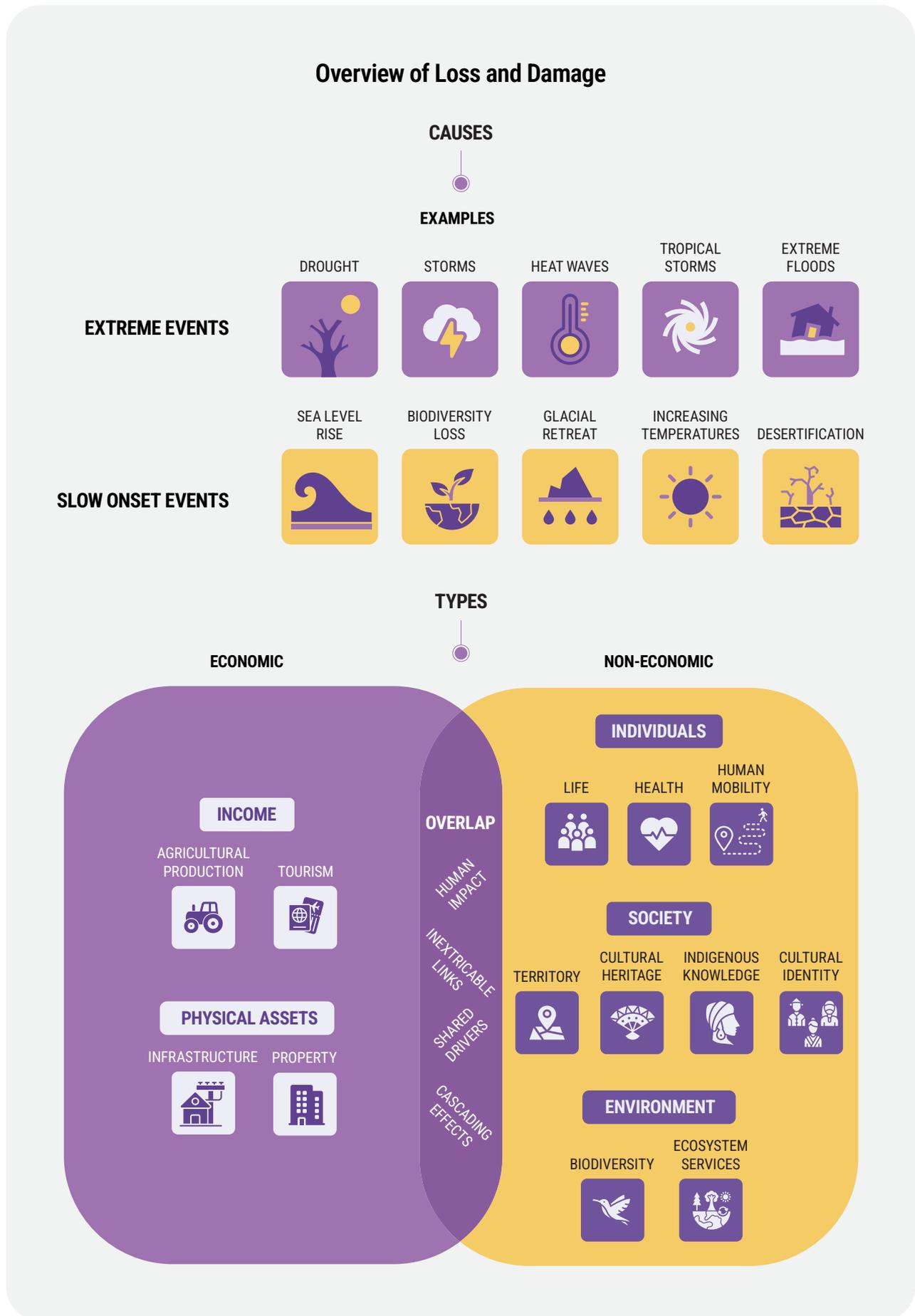
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (**IPCC**) describes “hard” and “soft” adaptation limits. Hard limits are where adaptation is not possible because an event is so destructive and unprecedented that it cannot be adapted to. Meanwhile, soft limits are where options to adapt may exist but a country does not have the finance, technology or capacity to access them. These limits are where loss and damage happens—whether from slow onset climatic processes and/or extreme weather events, which result in both economic and non-economic loss and damage.

The IPCC provides different scenarios of how severe these losses and damages will be based on mitigation and adaptation action and support. It is well-established that existing levels of action and support are inadequate and that financial support in particular is insufficient, inefficient and unfair. This is only increasing the burden to address loss and damage over time alongside other persistent and emerging challenges faced by developing countries. Ultimately loss and damage is an issue of climate justice, with developing countries being least responsible for global emissions and most impacted due to their structural and inherent vulnerabilities and limited response capacity.

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Figure 1. What is Loss and Damage



## 1.2 What is the objective of this toolkit?

Under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, there are three dedicated bodies that exist to service the loss and damage needs and priorities of developing countries. These are the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and its thematic expert groups, Santiago Network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage (Santiago Network), and Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). Each of these serves to enhance international co-operation and support on climate change, providing a means by which solidarity among States and people can be demonstrated through the provision and mobilisation of adequate financial, technological and capacity-building support.

This toolkit is organised to be user-friendly and adaptable for a range of users to explain and unpack the relevant Loss and Damage bodies, clarify pathways for support and provide practical resources that can be directly applied. It complements ongoing work to enhance the support available to respond to loss and damage - not only to ensure adequate support but also to contribute to addressing structural gaps, improving predictability, sufficiency, flexibility, transparency, affordability and speed of response.

## 1.3 Who can benefit from this toolkit?

Those who can benefit from this toolkit include governments, practitioners, affected communities, non-government organisations, academic institutions, philanthropy and a range of other relevant stakeholders who are seeking, providing and mobilising action and support to address loss and damage.

**Figure 2. Opportunities for engaging in the Loss and Damage Response bodies**

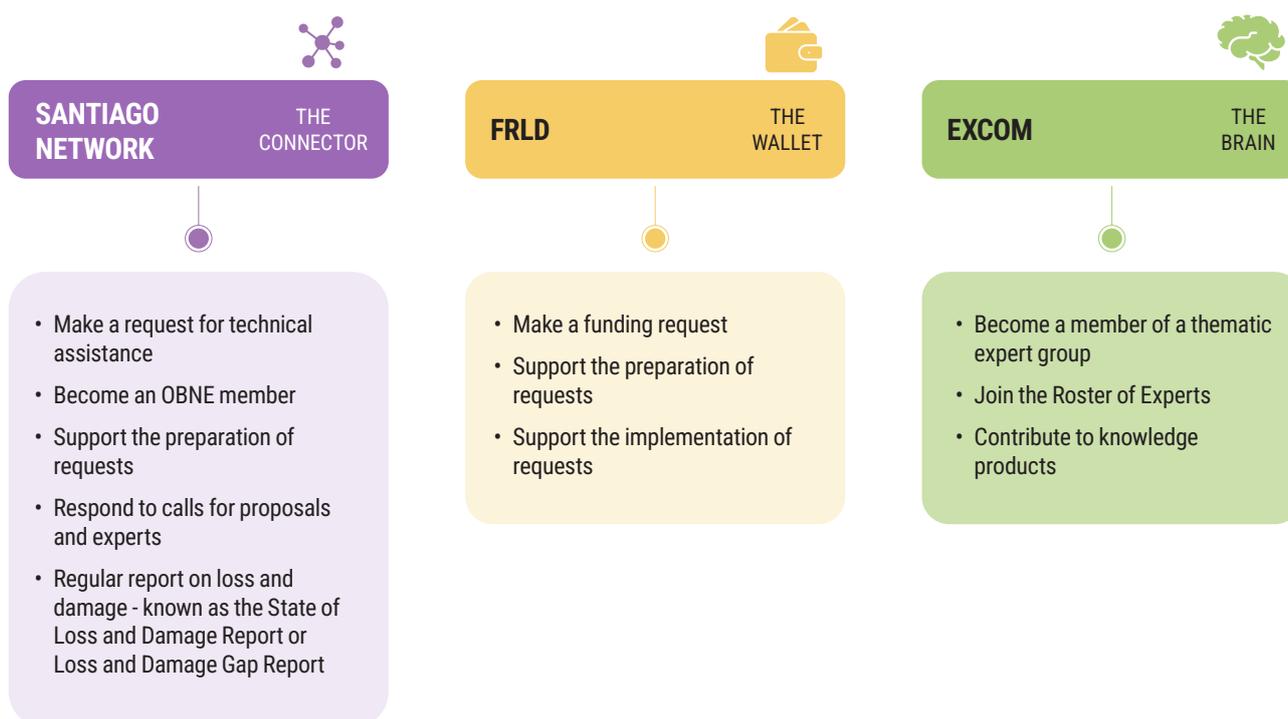
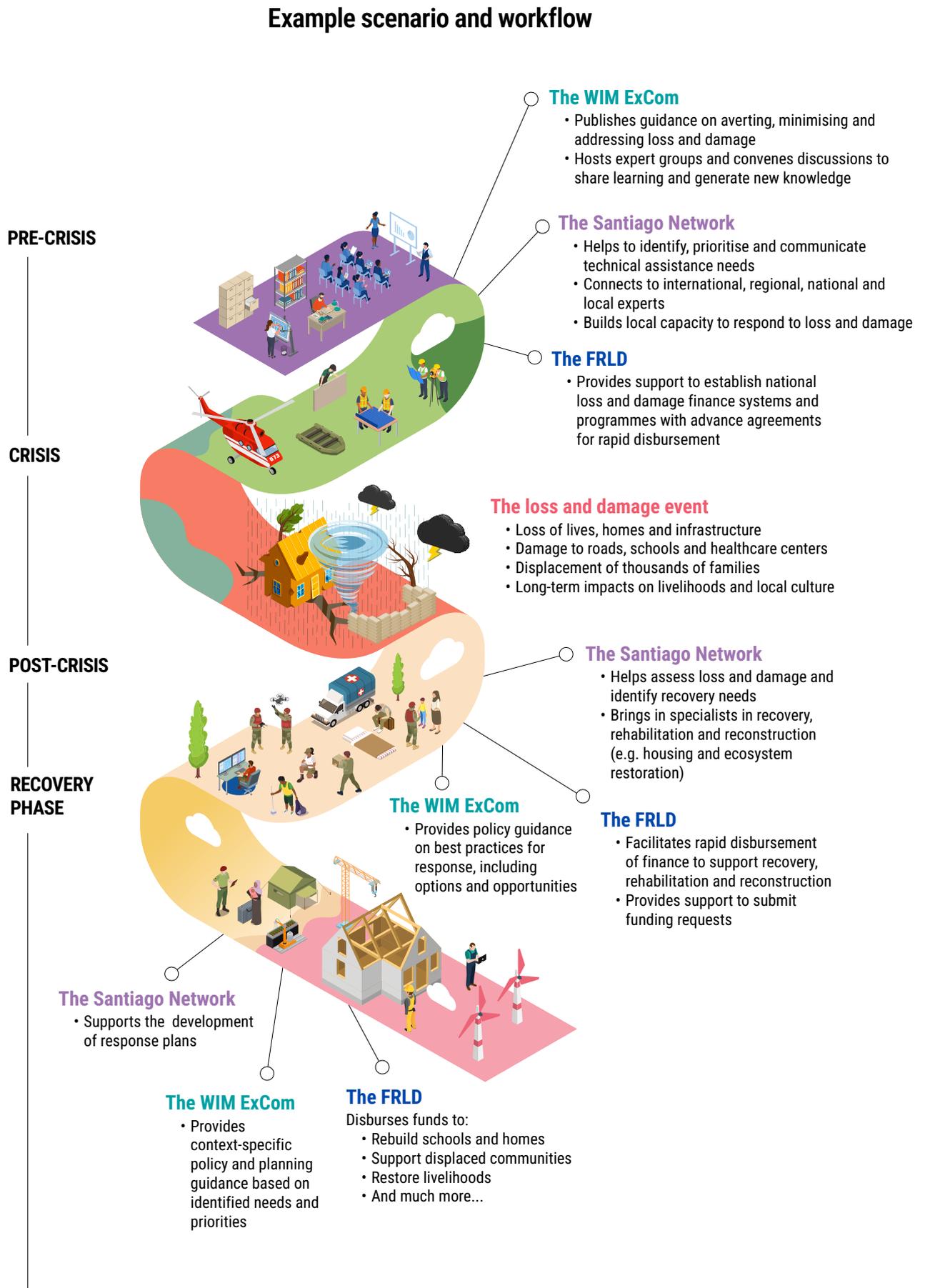


Figure 3. How the 3 Loss and Damage bodies are designed to work together



*\*This scenario doesn't fit all cases. Each loss and damage event will require different tailored approaches.*

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

## The Loss and Damage Support Landscape

In November 2025, Parties to the Convention and its Paris Agreement met in Belém, Brazil, at the 30th Conference of the Parties (**COP**) under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement - COP 30. The Global Mutirão decision focused on uniting humanity in a global mobilisation against climate change. It underlined the critical role of multilateralism and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

While this toolkit focuses primarily on the WIM, including its ExCom and Santiago Network, and the FRLD, it is relevant to first consider these bodies in the context of a landscape of support for loss and damage that extends beyond the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. Efforts to enhance coordination, coherence and complementarity between and beyond the Loss and Damage bodies remains at an early stage, but are considered crucial to ensuring an adequate response to the urgent and significant scale of needs on loss and damage. Estimates of funding needs for economic damages alone in developing countries have now reached 395 billion USD annually, with a range of 128 to 937 billion USD. Meanwhile, the current funding levels of the UNFCCC bodies is less than 1 per cent of these estimates.

When the FRLD was established at COP 27, Parties decided that existing funding arrangements fall short of responding to current and future impacts of climate change and are not sufficient to address the existing funding gaps related to providing action and support in responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. In this context, the FRLD would therefore form part of new funding arrangements that would complement and include sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement. These arrangements would together respond to loss and damage by providing and assisting in mobilising new and additional resources for loss and damage.

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    - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
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    - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
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  - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network

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- 6.1 What is the FRLD?
- 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
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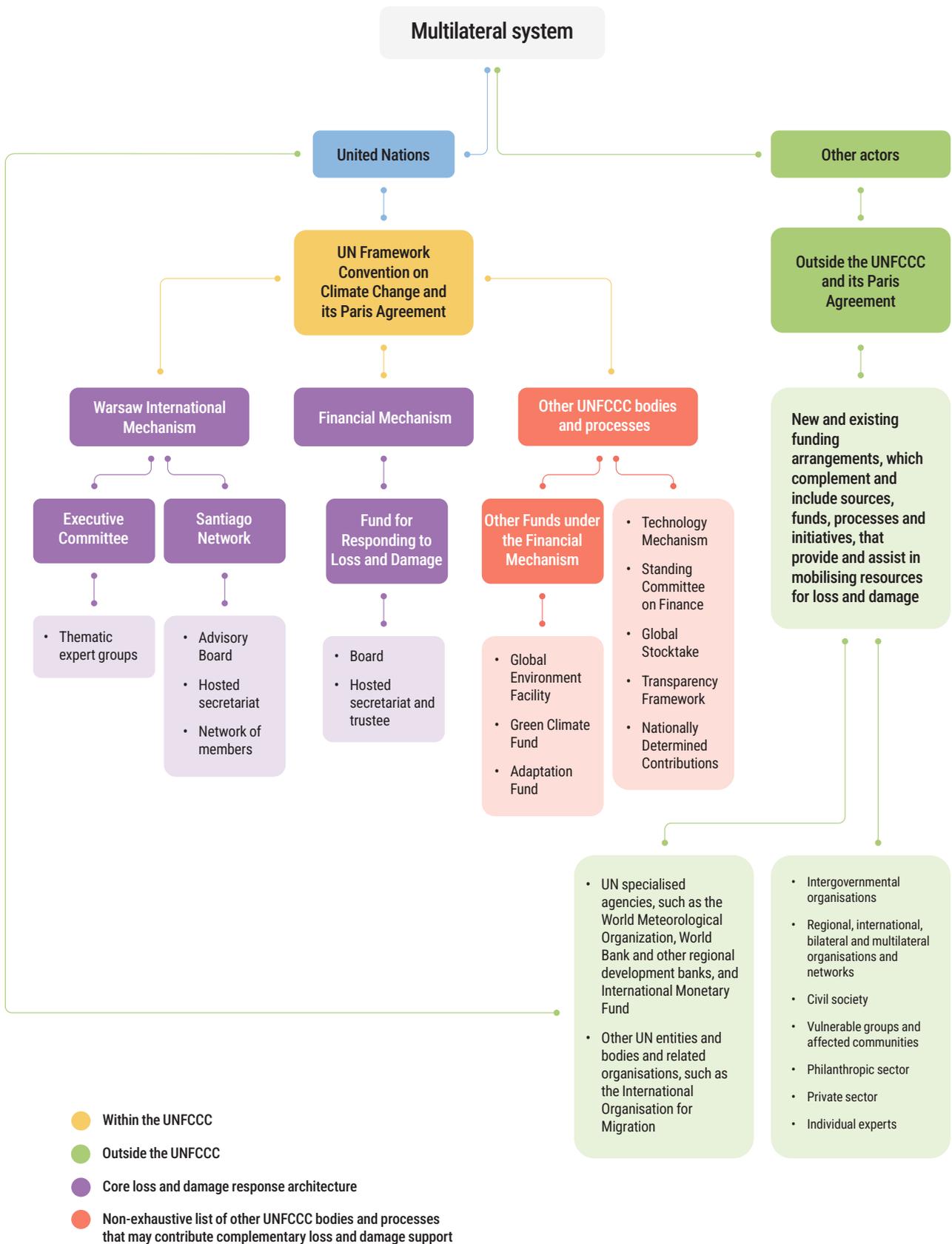
Informed by the work of the Transitional Committee established to operationalise the Fund, Parties agreed at COP 28 that the FRLD would act as the platform for facilitating coordination and complementarity and develop new coordination mechanisms. They agreed that coherence of and coordination across the loss and damage finance architecture would be increased by the funding arrangements, including the FRLD. This would contribute to avoiding the duplication of effort, maximising and leveraging comparative advantages, sharing best practices and promoting synergies among the communities of practice related to loss and damage, while continuing to assist in mobilising new, additional and predictable financial resources.

In particular, Parties also emphasised the need to improve coordination at the national and regional levels and ensure coherence at the operational level in programmatic approaches. They also recognised that best use of the WIM, including the Santiago Network, could help contribute to coherence, including by building capacity and supporting programmatic approaches under the FRLD and the funding arrangements.

One notable initiative coming from Dubai, at COP 28, was the mandate for an annual high-level dialogue on coordination and complementarity. This is to be held among high-level representatives of entities engaged in responding to loss and damage, co-convened by the FRLD and the United Nations Secretary-General. The first such dialogue was held in 2025, with the ExCom and Santiago Network among the participants. Also invited were representatives from relevant UN agencies, multilateral climate funds, the World Bank and regional development banks, civil society and the philanthropic sector. This dialogue will be convened again in September 2026.

Figure 4 provides an overview of the Loss and Damage support landscape under and outside the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

Figure 4. The Loss and Damage Support Landscape



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    - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
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    - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
  - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network

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- 6.1 What is the FRLD?
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  - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
    - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
    - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
    - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
    - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
    - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

Steps to enhance coordination between the Loss and Damage bodies include the signing of a Letter of Intent between the FRLD and Santiago Network secretariats. This says the Santiago Network will support countries to access the FRLD through technical assistance, coordinating and collaborating with relevant stakeholders and enhancing knowledge management and information sharing. The next phase of this discussion is consideration by the FRLD Board of a country support system under its start-up phase—the Barbados Implementation Modalities (**BIM**)—at its eighth meeting in April 2026. The role of the Santiago Network vis-à-vis this system will also be part of the upcoming discussion at the sixth meeting of the Santiago Network Advisory Board.

Beyond the work under the FRLD, both the ExCom and the Santiago Network Advisory Board include standing agenda items during their meetings to engage with each other and with the FRLD on coordination and complementarity. This is complemented by bilateral engagements and joint events held on the margins of UNFCCC sessions, among other activities. An upcoming collaboration between the Santiago Network Advisory Board and ExCom is the development of terms of reference for a regular report on loss and damage. Requested by Parties as an outcome of COP 30, this regular report will serve as a crucial addition to the landscape by synthesising critical issues, lessons learned, best practices, solutions and policy advice on loss and damage in an accessible and user-friendly manner - for the benefit of all stakeholders.

This toolkit focuses on the three bodies under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and does not attempt to provide any comprehensive overview of the support options across the landscape. By focusing on these bodies, it is hoped that this toolkit can help connect policy development, technical assistance and scaled-up finance under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement in a coherent manner, including by leveraging joint partnerships. This enhanced work can then be complemented by broader efforts to enhance and strengthen the international response to loss and damage caused by the adverse effects of climate change.

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      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
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      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

## The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

The WIM was established in 2013 at COP 19, to address loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Its mandate is to promote the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage by undertaking three main functions: (1) Enhancing knowledge and understanding; (2) Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and (3) Enhancing action and support (finance, technology transfer and capacity-building) to enable countries to undertake actions. There is more detail about these functions and possible loss and damage actions in decisions [3/CP.18](#) and [2/CP.19](#). There is also a useful explainer on the WIM, including milestones and history, [available here](#).

The WIM itself does not provide direct support. It is a framework to shape the policy architecture on averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage (called loss and damage response under the FRLD). A paper on [the status of work, activities and outputs under the WIM](#) summarises three institutional arrangements that Parties to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, have established under the WIM:

<b>Executive Committee</b>	Established at COP 19 in 2013, together with the WIM. The mandate of the ExCom is to guide the implementation of the WIM's functions.
<b>Loss and Damage Contact Points</b>	Established at COP 22 in 2016, as an outcome of the <a href="#">WIM's first review</a> . Interested Parties are invited to establish a contact point ( <b>LDCP</b> ) through their respective UNFCCC national focal point, to enhance the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage at the national level.
<b>Santiago Network</b>	Established at COP 25 in 2019 as part of the WIM and as an outcome of the <a href="#">WIM's second review</a> . The mandate of the Santiago Network includes contributing to the effective implementation of the functions of the WIM.

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- **The WIM Executive Committee**
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  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
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      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

At the annual COP and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (**CMA**), States Parties consider the joint annual report of the ExCom and Santiago Network, providing guidance on further work to advance the work on loss and damage.

There is also a review of the WIM every five years - with three being undertaken so far, the most recent in November 2025. Guidance provided by Parties since the last review has included requests for action by the ExCom and Advisory Board of the Santiago Network; possible action by relevant organisations and stakeholders, including experts who engage in the ExCom and Santiago Network; and calls to scale up financial resources to increase the support options available to respond to loss and damage.

The uptake by Parties to establish Loss and Damage Contact Points has been piecemeal, but this remains an important step for Parties to enhance implementation of loss and damage approaches. The following two sections provide further detail on the work of the ExCom and the Santiago Network, including support options that are available.

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  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
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      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
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  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
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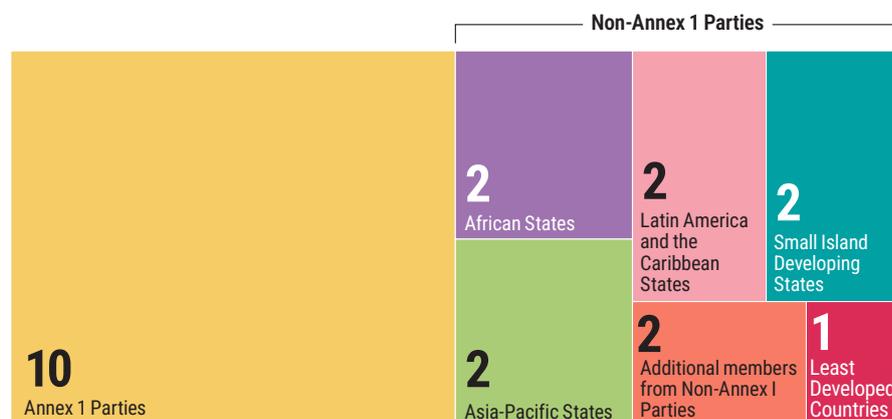
## The WIM Executive Committee

### 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?

The ExCom focuses on generating knowledge and enhancing cooperation and synergies in the Loss and Damage policy landscape. It is supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany and comprises 20 members from UNFCCC Parties, 10 Annex I (developed countries) and 10 non-Annex I (developing countries): two from African States, two from Asia-Pacific States, two from Latin American and Caribbean States, one from Small Island Developing States (SIDS), one from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 2 additional members from non-Annex I Parties.

The ExCom establishes expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and ad hoc working groups to help execute its work in an advisory role. So far, five expert groups have been established.

**Figure 5. Composition of the WIM Executive Committee**



The ExCom implements its activities through a work programme, with its five expert groups corresponding to each of the five strategic workstreams:

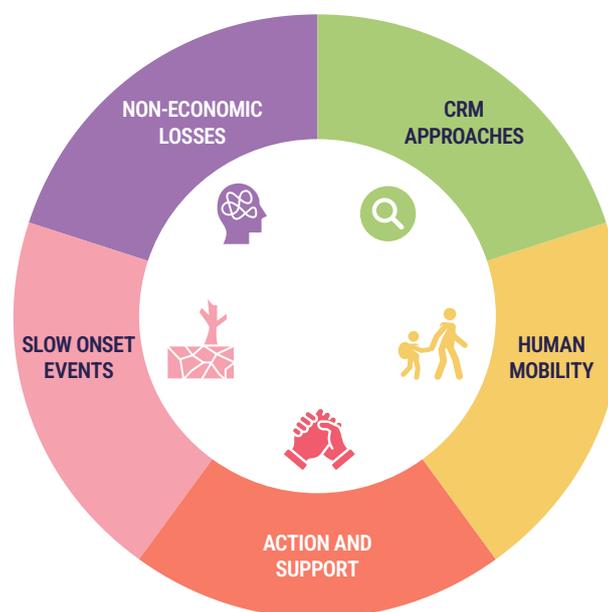
- Slow onset events;
- Non-economic losses;
- Comprehensive risk management;
- Human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation;

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
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      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

- Action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building.

**Figure 6. Five strategic workstreams of the WIM Executive Committee**



## 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?

The ExCom has a range of pathways for enhancing knowledge, coordination and synergies, and active participation in policy-making. To undertake these activities, the ExCom has a limited budget that relies on contributions by Parties to the UNFCCC programme budget and is shared with other constituted bodies. The contributions of organisations and experts to ExCom’s work are therefore essential to its ongoing and effective operations.

The ExCom meets twice per year and holds events on the sidelines of annual meetings of the Parties. It draws upon, involves and engages a diverse range of communities of practice, with observers invited to attend and engage in a range of workshops and meetings. The ExCom also produces the WIM ExCom Updates, a newsletter to enhance the visibility, impact and reach of their work: sign-up is available [here](#). The ExCom also maintains a Roster of Experts, with registration welcomed on an ongoing basis. This roster assists the ExCom to identify experts who want to contribute to specific and targeted activities on a pro bono basis.

The ExCom also produces knowledge products, including technical guides and papers - which are led by its expert groups. These enhance understanding of the challenges of different types of loss and damage, approaches to address and respond to them, resources available and monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of approaches.

Contact the UNFCCC secretariat for further information:  
[loss-damage@unfccc.int](mailto:loss-damage@unfccc.int)

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  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?

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    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
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    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network

- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
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      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
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      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

## Recent technical guides and papers



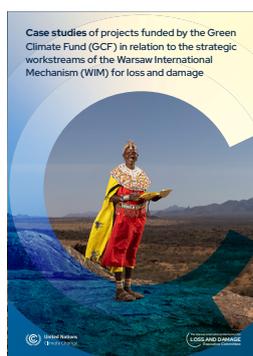
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Products under development		
<p>Voluntary guidelines for enhancing the collection and management of data and information to inform the preparation of biennial transparency reports.</p> <p><b>Links: <a href="#">Outline</a> and <a href="#">Annotated outline.</a></b></p>	<p>Technical guide on averting, minimising and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility.</p> <p><b><a href="#">Link to teaser.</a></b></p>	<p>Technical guides on glacial retreat and desertification.</p> <p><b><a href="#">Link to teaser.</a></b></p>
<p>Technical paper on non-economic losses from climate change impacts: cultural heritage.</p> <p><b><a href="#">Link to outline.</a></b></p>	<p>Global research update on non-economic losses (2023-2025).</p> <p><b><a href="#">Link to outline.</a></b></p>	

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  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
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- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
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      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

In 2026, the ExCom has numerous additional activities that it will undertake:

- **Advancing the work on enhancing action and support for loss and damage** by updating the terms of reference, membership and plan of action of its Action and Support Expert Group in the light of the evolving Loss and Damage landscape and ensuring that action and support are systematically considered in the work of its other expert groups, technical expert group and task force to promote synergy and consistency in their work. *Requested by Parties at COP 30/CMA 7*.
- **Compiling existing methodologies and approaches for assessing economic and non-economic loss and damage** for the purpose of informing the development of context-specific national methodologies and approaches for responding to loss and damage at the national level and supporting developing countries in preparing technical assistance and funding requests. *Requested by Parties at COP 30/CMA 7*.
- **Develop knowledge products to support Parties to develop and integrate consideration of loss and damage into national response plans** that are voluntary, discretionary and non-prescriptive. *Requested by Parties at COP 30/CMA 7*.
- **Deepening global understanding of non-economic losses (NELs)** through targeted consultations to identify specific knowledge needs of developing countries and producing tailored, accessible knowledge products to support effective responses. *See the second plan of action of the NELs expert group*.
- **Advancing knowledge on human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation** through a 'how-to' series of knowledge products and two technical guides. *See the fourth plan of action of the Task force on Displacement*.
- **Boosting capacity and knowledge on climate risk management** through a 'how-to' series of knowledge products, a discussion paper on the continuum of efforts between adaptation to climate change and responses to losses and damages, and other communication materials and activities. *See the third plan of action of the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management*.
- **Ongoing work on Slow Onset Events (SOEs)** through finalising outstanding technical guides on glacial retreat and desertification. *See the second rolling plan of action of the Expert Group on SOEs*.

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      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

## The Santiago Network

### 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?

The Santiago Network catalyses and provides technical assistance for the implementation of approaches to avert, minimise and address loss and damage in developing countries at the local, national and regional levels. It assists in identifying, prioritising and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities within developing countries. It actively connects those requesting assistance with a network of member organisations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) covering a wide range of topics. Members and those with relevant expertise seeking to become members can respond to calls for proposals and experts. Technical assistance requests may seek connection to a relevant expert only, or may also request financial support covering some or all of the financial needs for the request.

The Santiago Network has an Advisory Board supported by a secretariat, which is jointly hosted by a consortium of the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. The secretariat head office is in Geneva, Switzerland and the process of recruitment for regional offices in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific is ongoing. The Advisory Board provides guidance and oversight to the Santiago Network secretariat on the effective implementation of the functions of the network; while the Secretariat facilitates the network's work.

The Advisory Board is composed of 14 members - two from each of the five recognised UN regional groups, one from LDCs, one from SIDS and two from the ExCom. There are also three observer representatives who actively participate in deliberations: one from children and youth non-governmental organisations, one from the women and gender constituency, and one from indigenous peoples organisations.

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- 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
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- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**

- 6.1 What is the FRLD?
- 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
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    - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
    - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

**Figure 7. Composition of the Santiago Network Advisory Board**



The Advisory Board meets twice per year and hosts webinars, information sessions and workshops open to a wide range of relevant stakeholders: see a [list of events here](#). So far [guidelines](#) and [procedures](#) have been agreed and strategies, including: an overall strategy, and strategies on [communications](#), [outreach and engagement](#) and [resource mobilisation](#). The Santiago Network's first [work programme](#) includes six areas of work:

- Understanding technical assistance needs and priorities;
- Scaling-up delivery of technical assistance;
- Growing and supporting a strong and diverse member network;
- Enabling access to finance, technology and capacity building;
- Facilitating learning and knowledge exchange;
- Governance, Institutional Development and Resource Mobilisation.

At COP 30, Parties requested the Santiago Network to undertake additional activities, including to prepare, in consultation with the ExCom, the terms of reference for the preparation of a regular report by the members of the Santiago Network. This report (informally known as the State of Loss and Damage Report or Loss and Damage Gap Report) will synthesise information from Parties and other stakeholders on critical issues and lessons learned and include best practices, solutions and policy advice in relation to loss and damage, in an accessible and user-friendly manner. The roadmap for this work will be agreed at the upcoming Advisory Board meeting in March 2026.

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      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

## 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?

The Santiago Network makes clear in its technical assistance guidelines that its identity is not as a fund but as a network managing and coordinating demand for and supply of technical assistance on topics relevant to loss and damage. Therefore, while financial support is available for the provision of technical assistance and to support matchmaking between those requesting and those with expertise and experience to provide technical assistance - the scale of finance needed in the Santiago Network is at a smaller scale than the FRLD. Nonetheless, adequate finance for the Santiago Network's operations and for the provision of technical assistance, is crucial for a predictable, sustainable and effective network.

The Santiago Network's 2026 budget estimates 20 technical assistance requests for a total of 4,900,000 USD, averaging 350,000 USD per request. There is no cap or financial limit that has been set for each request. However, as the demand for support increases, the Advisory Board may revise this. The most recent report on the status of resources of the Santiago Network indicates that 24,745,060 USD in contributions has been received, with a further 16,676,946 USD to be received over 2025-2028. With the recent adoption of its resource mobilisation strategy, the Santiago Network aims to continue to scale-up the support available for technical assistance requests.

### 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support

The scope of assistance offered through the Santiago Network and FRLD aims to be non-restrictive and non-prescriptive in nature. Both are seeking to be guided by the needs on the ground and ensure a country-owned and demand-driven approach. The Santiago Network provides guidance on the scope of technical assistance in its guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance ([English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#)).

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
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  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
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      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
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  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
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      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

### Indicative types of technical assistance\*

Nature/forms of technical assistance	Areas of work	Climate risks addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss and damage assessments</li> <li>• Loss and damage databases, including data management and disaggregation of data</li> <li>• Risk assessments</li> <li>• Gap analysis</li> <li>• Plans and planning frameworks</li> <li>• Comprehensive risk management / integrated planning</li> <li>• Development of loss and damage financing frameworks and proposal development</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> <li>• Training and other forms of capacity development that could include study/exchange programmes, study visits, secondments, peer review and exchanges</li> <li>• Curriculum development, literacy and risk communication at all levels</li> <li>• Targeted assistance to vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning systems</li> <li>• Emergency preparedness</li> <li>• Averting, minimising and addressing non-economic losses (e.g. individual, environmental, social)</li> <li>• Risk transfer mechanisms</li> <li>• Innovative financing, including risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions</li> <li>• Recovery, rehabilitation, build back better</li> <li>• Resilience of communities, human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow onset events</li> <li>• Extreme events / Sudden onset events</li> <li>• Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage</li> <li>• Multi-hazard</li> <li>• Complex hazards/ compound events</li> </ul>

*\*This is a non-exhaustive, indicative list and will be expanded based on consultations and feedback. The Santiago Network may not provide technical assistance for non-mandated activities like support for intergovernmental negotiations.*

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      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
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  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
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      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

Regional consultations conducted by the UNFCCC Secretariat across the Latin America and Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific regions have also identified different types of events and possible actions, triggers and mapping of gaps and needs. Summary reports of the workshops are available on a dedicated [UNFCCC webpage](#), including a [detailed summary presentation](#).

The calls for proposals so far also provide useful guidance on possible activities, including:

- Development of a long-term nationally determined programme to address loss and damage in the Republic of Vanuatu, see [here](#);
- Loss and damage tracking and capacity building in the Republic of Yemen, see [here](#);
- Opportunities for accessing loss and damage financing through enhanced understanding of economic and non-economic loss and damage in the Cook Islands, see [here](#);
- Loss and damage baseline assessment and methodology guidebook focusing on agriculture and water sectors in the Republic of Iraq, see [here](#).
- Comprehensive countrywide assessment of economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with climate change across all sectors in Kenya, see [here](#).
- Enhancing capacities to access loss and damage financing in Namibia, see [here](#).
- Consolidating data, information and tools to inform measures to address loss and damage in highly vulnerable at-risk communities in Fiji, see [here](#).

There is also one call for experts, which is also instructive:

- Development of a framework for Namibia's integrated multi-hazard early warning system, see [here](#).

The Santiago Network secretariat has been reporting on requests in progress. Calls for proposals and experts appear to be increasing since early 2026.

With a mandate to support countries in the preparation stage, the secretariat has reported that they are guiding and supporting potential proponents which are exploring three main categories of assistance:

- Data analysis. Support to collect, manage and interpret climate-related data to better understand the scale and nature of loss and damage;
- Policy development. Through further development of existing policies and laws and/or creating new programmes and identifying activities to address loss and damage;

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      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

- Access to finance to address loss and damage. Support to prepare funding requests for the FRLD and other climate finance mechanisms.

Although a diverse range of stakeholders beyond developing country national governments can request to benefit from the services of the Santiago Network, there are not any public examples of these requests on the webpage yet. However, once these requests start to flow, it is anticipated that these will include distinct activities, reflecting the different needs and priorities of each stakeholder.

## 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network

The Santiago Network has a [dedicated webpage](#) for technical assistance requests, providing information regarding the process based on the guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance, available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#), and the [process flow for managing funding for technical assistance](#). Before preparing and submitting a request, the secretariat recommends reviewing the checklist for submitting a request for technical assistance, available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

The Santiago Network secretariat plays a facilitative role, making sure that the process is transparent, inclusive and demand-driven, guided by the needs of proponents. The secretariat reviews and processes requests on an ongoing basis, ensuring that the best suited OBNEs are engaged either through direct matchmaking or open calls for proposals.

While non-government stakeholders are eligible to make requests, they are not yet represented among the requests listed on the Santiago Network webpage. Parties at COP 30 recognised this, with the [WIM Review outcome](#) encouraging communities to submit requests for technical assistance and acknowledging the Advisory Board's ongoing work on a policy to ensure a minimum percentage of technical assistance funded by the Santiago Network is directed to communities. This policy is to be adopted by the 7th meeting of the Advisory Board, which will conclude on 1 October 2026.

Currently, the minimum percentage issue is being carried forward by a decision from the Advisory Board's 5th meeting, which says the percentage will be determined based on operational experience and in line with an approach that is based on a context-specific understanding of climate-vulnerable communities, an operational framework to enhance community engagement in the Santiago Network and their access to technical assistance, and a tracking system for assessment and systematic monitoring of the level of technical assistance directed to communities.

One example of an early proposal on how to enhance community access was a dedicated funding window of up to 50,000 USD that would enable simplified procedures for communities. Also considered was the myriad of ways that communities can benefit either by responding to a call for proposals or experts as an OBNE, directly requesting assistance,

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  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
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  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

or preparing/supporting the preparation of a request by a government, including as part of stakeholder consultations.

### 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?

Requests for technical assistance are to be implemented in developing countries at the local, national and regional levels. Those that are submitting a request are called 'proponents'. Requests may be prepared and submitted by the following stakeholders, among others:

- Government/public institutions, including national, regional, sub-national and local governments).
- Academic institutions.
- Non-governmental organisations.
- Civil society organisations, including local communities, women's, children and youth, and Indigenous Peoples).

The ability of a wide range of stakeholders to prepare and submit requests is an important feature of the Santiago Network. This is distinct from the FRLD which currently accepts requests only from developing country Parties. However, to ensure some oversight, Parties have been requested to nominate a national liaison to the Santiago Network, through their UNFCCC national focal point.

The role of the liaison, or national UNFCCC focal point, where a liaison has not yet been appointed, is to align requests for technical assistance at national, regional and local levels with national priorities of the country, and receive information from and communicate with the Santiago Network. They are involved in the review process, explained below.

### 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?

Requests for technical assistance may be prepared and submitted by email using the standard template available in English, French and Spanish - or by completing the form directly in the Santiago Network portal. The Santiago Network secretariat can already be contacted for support in this initial stage through a contact form or by email: secretariat@santiago-network.org. They have a role to actively engage with proponents to identify priority areas and needs for technical assistance, including offering support for preparation of requests, while recognising the significant capacity constraints of the LDCs and SIDS.

There has been no specific financial limit defined for requests, with the Advisory Board explicitly leaving this as a matter for future consideration based on experience and learning. However, as noted earlier, the 2026 budget has estimated that there could be 20 technical assistance requests averaging 350,000 USD each - totalling 4,900,000 USD for 2026.

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

### 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?

Requests are to be submitted to the Santiago Network secretariat either:

- By attaching the form to an email: [secretariat@santiago-network.org](mailto:secretariat@santiago-network.org)
- By completing a form directly in the Santiago Network portal: <https://santiago-network.org/opportunities/portal>

The Santiago Network portal aims to provide a space for the submission of technical assistance requests, expressions of interest for membership, engagement of Santiago Network members and knowledge-sharing. Improvements to the portal are being made on an ongoing basis to strengthen member engagement and increase the visibility of technical assistance opportunities.

To manage conflicts of interest, when a request is submitted by a member of the Network, that member will not be eligible to respond to that request. The guidelines on conflict of interest have been recently revised, so are available at [Annex II to the report of the Advisory Board's exceptional meeting on 12 February 2026](#). It is anticipated these will be translated into other UN languages in due course, and made available on the Santiago Network website.

### 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?

The Santiago Network Secretariat manages the process for responding to requests for technical assistance. It receives, reviews and assesses the requests to ensure they meet the eligibility criteria. Requests are then required to be reviewed and processed in a timely and efficient manner of up to 2 weeks. The guideline allows for deviation from this timeframe where clarification on the request is required. At any point in the process, the Santiago Network secretariat may seek guidance, clarification and information to refine the request.

For requests that require an urgent response, there is the option to indicate and explain this in the request template. However, there are no detailed procedures for urgent response yet, as the Advisory Board agreed to develop this guidance based on experience gained from the initial stage of implementation.

Once a request is received, the review process is:

- For requests seeking financial support of the Santiago Network, criteria are used to ensure assistance is provided in an inclusive, balanced, effective and equitable manner. See table 3.1 of the guideline (English, French, Spanish), which provides detailed criteria on: (1) Eligibility of the request, (2) Demonstrated need for technical assistance and (3) Prioritisation.
- Where there is a [Santiago Network national liaison](#) for the developing country, the Santiago Network secretariat will consult them to seek endorsement of the request on a no-objection basis.

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

Where no national liaison has been identified, the communication is sent to the UNFCCC national focal point.

- The national liaison or focal point, will have 21 days to respond with an objection or comment. If no communication is received by the end of this period, then the request will be considered endorsed.

#### 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?

Once the request has been reviewed and, if relevant, endorsed, the Secretariat undertakes the matching process, connecting the requests with the OBNE members of the Santiago Network that have the relevant expertise. If a suitable match is not immediately available, the Secretariat issues a call for proposals or experts. This approach ensures that requests are connected to the most capable responders.

The process is different depending on whether a request does or does not seek financial support from the Santiago Network, noting all finance is provided in the form of grants. See workflow 4.1 and table 4.2 of the guideline for additional details ([English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#)).

#### Where financial support is requested

- The Santiago Network may provide all necessary finance or it may be used alongside additional funding from OBNEs or the entity requesting assistance, where it is a larger technical assistance project.
- There is an open and transparent selection process based on a call for proposals or terms of reference, prepared by the secretariat, corresponding to the needs outlined in the request.
- The secretariat assesses proposals based on selection criteria defined by the secretariat and selects the most suitable member or consortium of members to service the request.
- The proponent is kept informed at various stages. There is then a contract/grant agreement signed directly between the host of the Santiago Network and the selected member(s).
- In some cases, a selected member may offer financial support in which case there is a discussion between the Santiago Network secretariat, the proponent and the member regarding the best arrangement.

#### Where financial support is not requested

- Requests facilitated or supported by the Santiago Network but which do not receive financial support, may include:
  - A member responds to a request and has an existing source of funding covering the full request.

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
  - **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
  - **The WIM Executive Committee**
    - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
    - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
  - **The Santiago Network**
    - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
      - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
      - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
        - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
        - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
        - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
        - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
        - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
      - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

- The proponent of the request has an existing or identified funding source that they can provide but needs support finding a suitable OBNE.

- A member provides gratis expert advice in response to a particular technical question received from a proponent.

- In each of these cases, the process can follow a similar open and transparent process for matching the request for technical assistance with relevant members. However, a simplified matchmaking process may alternatively be applied.
- In all cases, the Santiago Network secretariat will remain available to facilitate the implementation agreement and discuss the best way forward with the member and the proponent.

### Practical steps from matchmaking to on the ground impact

The Santiago Network secretariat will monitor and receive reports on the implementation of technical assistance for consolidation and reporting, including for lessons learned. The members are responsible for submitting the final report for information, reporting requirements and knowledge management. A simplified process will be applied in instances where the Santiago Network facilitated the matchmaking, without providing financial support for the delivery of technical assistance.

At the upcoming 6th meeting of the Advisory Board, a new Santiago Network Results Framework is expected to be adopted and will be made available on the meeting webpage.

### 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network

The Santiago Network has a [dedicated webpage](#) providing information regarding membership to the network. The guidelines for the designations of OBNEs as members of the Santiago Network, are available in [English](#), [French](#), and [Spanish](#). Expressions of interest are accepted on a rolling basis through the [Santiago Network portal](#). However, the secretariat can also be contacted for assistance if any prospective member experiences any issues with the portal: [members@santiago-network.org](mailto:members@santiago-network.org)

The Advisory Board monitors the status of the membership at each meeting, with the aim to ensure a diverse and inclusive membership from the international to the local level, across regions and building membership within developing countries. The current membership of over 100 organisations, bodies, networks and experts can be [viewed here](#).

The L&DC hosted a webinar exploring the role and engagement of OBNEs in September 2024, [recording and other materials are available here](#). The Santiago Network secretariat also held a global webinar on membership to the network in October 2024 - additional guidance and recordings are available on the [webinar page](#).

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
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  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
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  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network

- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**

- 6.1 What is the FRLD?
- 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
  - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
  - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
    - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
    - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
    - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
    - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
    - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact

- **Resources**

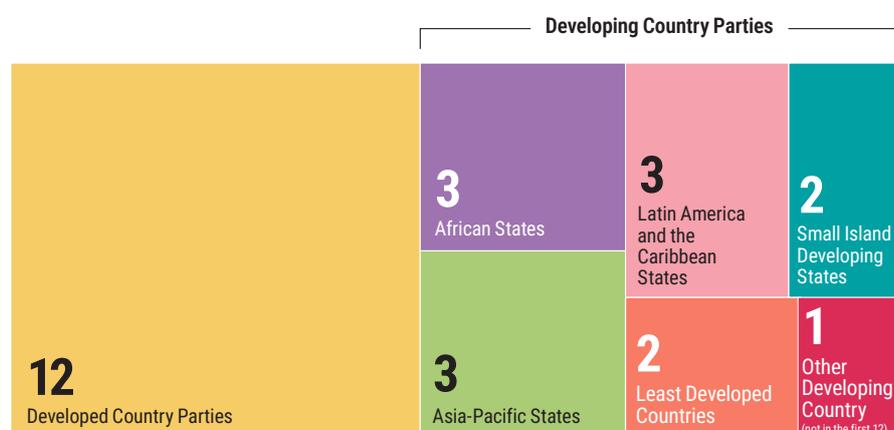
## The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage

### 6.1 What is the FRLD?

The FRLD was established in 2022 at COP 27, to assist developing countries in responding to loss and damage by providing finance at scale for economic and non-economic loss and damage, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, especially in the context of ongoing and ex post (including rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction) action.

The FRLD secretariat and trustee are hosted by the World Bank on an interim basis in Washington DC. The Board is required to review this arrangement and report back to Parties in 2028 at COP 33 on whether to make this arrangement permanent or not. The Board is composed of 12 members from developed countries and 14 members from developing countries. The developing country members include three from African States, three from Asia-Pacific States, three from Latin American and Caribbean States, two from SIDS, two from LDCs and one from a developing country not included in the regional groups and constituencies mentioned (currently Armenia).

**Figure 7. Composition of the FRLD**



- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

The Board has agreed to meet at least three times every year for its first few years as the FRLD becomes fully operational, and after that at least twice a year. Its observer engagement policy is in development but in the meantime, observers attend and provide inputs during and on the sidelines of meetings. In addition to its Board meetings, the FRLD has the usual engagements on the sidelines of annual meetings of the States Parties, and at relevant events to share information about the progress achieved thus far by the FRLD and the opportunities available for those who need assistance as well as potential contributors.

The FRLD is in the process of developing its long-term model and mobilising resources to scale up the possible support it can provide. In parallel, a start-up phase – the BIM – has been established to facilitate a first set of interventions. This toolkit focuses on support available under the BIM, while the FRLD’s long-term policies are pending. Further details on the BIM are available in the decisions of the Board of its seventh meeting.

It is important to note that the FRLD Board will continue to work on the policies and procedures to enable the BIM to move into the implementation phase in 2026. Outstanding policies and procedures include: the policy on oversight fees, operations manual, results measurement framework, risk management framework, and modalities for direct access via direct budget support through national governments. As such, the following information is based on what is currently available, and the secretariat has included in its guidance that it anticipates submitted requests may need to be retroactively updated. However, the secretariat will make every effort to provide guidance as the BIM evolves.

## 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?

As highlighted in earlier sections, the FRLD is the dedicated fund for Loss and Damage response under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. It is therefore expected to grow its available financial resources to a meaningful and significant scale. The Board will work on its resource mobilisation strategy and a plan for replenishment during 2026, which will give more detail regarding the level of ambition that the Fund is aiming for in the short, medium and long-term.

So far, the FRLD has received 397.74 million USD into its trust fund, with a further 164.04 million USD committed over 2025-2028. An additional 218.46 million USD has been pledged, with ongoing work to convert these pledges into contribution agreements. These figures were reported at the Board’s seventh meeting in October 2025. Of these resources, 250 million USD has been committed under the BIM, with a minimum allocation floor of 50 per cent for SIDS and LDCs. Funding requests may be submitted with a budget between 5 million USD to 20 million USD. The FRLD Board will consider whether to allocate further resources to the BIM and an allocation for a country support system, at its eighth meeting, from 22-24 April 2026.

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
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- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

## 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support

Like the Santiago Network, the FRLD seeks to be guided by the needs on the ground and ensure a country-owned and demand-driven approach. The FRLD Board agreed that the BIM will aim to finance a set of activities, projects and programmes that is representative of the full scope of the Fund, as defined in its Governing Instrument. The aim is to ensure balanced representation of geographies and contexts, for requests to be derived from bottom-up, country-led and country-owned approaches, to promote and strengthen national responses, and build national responses and systems that include the effective engagement of all relevant stakeholders, including in particular people and communities in climate-vulnerable situations.

All BIM funding requests will be screened against the following eligible activities.

- Activities responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, which may address a variety of challenges associated with the adverse effects of climate change, such as climate-related emergencies, sea level rise, displacement, relocation, migration, insufficient climate information and data, and the need for climate-resilient reconstruction and recovery. Examples include:
  - Activities that are complementary to humanitarian actions taken immediately after an extreme weather event;
  - Activities for intermediate or long-term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation;
  - Activities that address slow onset events;
  - Activities for developing national response plans, addressing insufficient climate information and data; and promoting equitable, safe and dignified mobility in the form of displacement, relocation and migration in cases of temporary and permanent loss and damage;
- Activities focused on priority gaps within the current landscape of institutions, including global, regional and national institutions that are funding activities related to responding to loss and damage.

## 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD

Under the BIM, funding requests may be submitted to the FRLD Secretariat between 15 December 2025 and 15 June 2026, with a view to start approving requests starting from the Board's ninth meeting in July 2026. The Board will review this submission time frame at its eighth Board meeting.

The FRLD has a [dedicated webpage](#) with information about making BIM funding requests including recordings and documents from two information sessions conducted so far. Practical documents include

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
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  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

the [terms of reference](#) for the call for funding requests and [guidance](#) on preparing funding requests.

Contact information for the FRLD Secretariat is available below:

- General enquiries: [firdsecretariat@fird.org](mailto:firdsecretariat@fird.org)
- Enquiries on funding requests, or the call for funding requests: [pace@fird.org](mailto:pace@fird.org), with copy to [fundingrequest@fird.org](mailto:fundingrequest@fird.org)

### 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?

All developing countries are eligible to make requests to the FRLD, which are to be submitted by a nominated national authority or focal point, or a nominated FRLD access entity. The BIM is open to requests either by a single or multiple countries, so there are different procedures for these two scenarios.

The FRLD Board has adopted guidance for the designation of a FRLD national authority or national focal point, available on a dedicated webpage: <https://www.fird.org/nodefocal-points>, with nominations and enquiries about national authorities and focal points to be sent to: [firdsecretariat@fird.org](mailto:firdsecretariat@fird.org)

Regarding FRLD access entities, the FRLD Board has agreed that the national authority or national focal point must indicate whether an access entity of the FRLD will access the resources for the funding request and engage with the Secretariat through some or all stages of the funding cycle. Where an access entity is involved, a letter of endorsement signed by the national authority or focal point will be required prior to the Board's consideration and approval of the funding request. The template for the letter of endorsement is [available here](#).

### 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?

Requests may be prepared using templates available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#). While templates are available in multiple languages, the FRLD currently only has capacity to accept requests in English. The Secretariat has prepared a [guidance note](#) on preparing funding requests under the BIM to assist applicants to complete each section of the template. It includes detail on information to be provided for each section of the template, which should be studied in detail by those preparing requests.

Of note, is guidance on how diverse stakeholders (e.g. civil society, local authorities, affected communities, stakeholders at national, subnational and local level, if relevant), communities and vulnerable groups were meaningfully consulted during design of the request and an explanation of mechanisms for ongoing engagement with stakeholders during implementation, including for addressing concerns such as on information disclosure and grievance mechanisms.

Also important is consideration of budget, with the BIM welcoming requests with a budget of between 5 million USD to 20 million USD.

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
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  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

Unique to the FRLD is also the implementation arrangements, with countries having the option of several different access modalities:

- Direct access via direct budget support through national governments;
- Direct access via direct budget support in partnership with multilateral development banks accredited to the Adaptation Fund (**AF**), the Global Environmental Facility (**GEF**) and the Green Climate Fund (**GCF**) which have been granted access to these funds;
- Access in partnership with entities accredited to the AF, the GEF and the GCF.

The current list of FRLD access entities are available on the webpage: <https://www.frlid.org/nodebimaccess>. The modalities for direct access via direct budget support through national governments remain under development and will only become operational once decisions on the modalities and risk management framework are adopted by the Board. As such, funding requests submitted under this modality will only be approved by the Board subject to this work being finalised.

### 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?

There is a dedicated email address for funding request submissions: [fundingrequest@frld.org](mailto:fundingrequest@frld.org). Depending on whether the request is by a single or multiple countries, the procedure is:

- Single country request. Submission by the national focal point or national authority of the country, or written confirmation that an access entity will submit on behalf of the country.
- Multi-country request. Submission by the national focal point or national authorities by all countries involved, with letters of endorsement from all countries attached.

### 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?

A completeness check is conducted by the Secretariat, confirming correct completion of all sections of the request template. For funding requests that are marked as incomplete, the Secretariat will inform the countries and request them to resubmit their completed funding request. This process is to be completed within seven days.

The Secretariat then conducts a review, to be completed within 14 days. This is to ensure alignment with the eligible activities and funding criteria for the BIM. Review comments will be shared with countries. The secretariat is preparing an assessment methodology for reviewing funding requests to present to the Board at its eighth meeting. In the meantime, steps include:

1. Screening against the eligible activities, as listed above.

- **The Loss and Damage Support Landscape**
- **The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**
- **The WIM Executive Committee**
  - 4.1 What is the WIM Executive Committee?
  - 4.2 What support is available under the WIM Executive Committee?
- **The Santiago Network**
  - 5.1 What is the Santiago Network?
  - 5.2 What support is available under the Santiago Network?
    - 5.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 5.2.2 Making a request to the Santiago Network
      - 5.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 5.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 5.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 5.2.2.5 How does the matchmaking process work?
    - 5.2.3 How to become a member of the Santiago Network
- **The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**
  - 6.1 What is the FRLD?
  - 6.2 What support is available under the FRLD?
    - 6.2.1 Activities eligible for support
    - 6.2.2 Making a request to the FRLD
      - 6.2.2.1 Are you eligible to submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.2 How do you prepare a request?
      - 6.2.2.3 How do you submit a request?
      - 6.2.2.4 What is the process to review a request?
      - 6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact
- **Resources**

2. Technical review against the funding criteria for the BIM. The funding criteria assessment matrix is available in the [BIM guidance note Annex](#).
3. Conformity review against the specifications of the [terms of reference](#).

Countries then have up to one month to provide responses to the review and may amend and resubmit funding requests to address the comments arising from the review. The timeframe is flexible, as needed.

Finally, the secretariat will present funding requests to the Board for their consideration for approval during Board meetings. The Board plans to approve funding requests on a meeting by meeting basis, starting at its ninth meeting, in July 2026.

#### **6.2.2.5 Practical steps from Board approval to on the ground impact**

The interim Trustee signs standardised legal agreements with countries and/or entities, on behalf of the Board as per the [Trustee Agreement](#). After signing the legal agreement, disbursements will follow the requirements of the selected modality and the agreed structure of the approved funding requests.

The results measurement framework for the BIM will provide details on monitoring, evaluation and learning, including simplified reporting and mid-term and final evaluations. This is under development and will be shared by the secretariat once it has been adopted by the Board, with additional guidance if required for countries to amend their requests.



## Resources

There are a wide range of considerations for ensuring that when support is accessed, stakeholders are maximising the impact of interventions and the most pressing needs and priorities on loss and damage are being prioritised. This section provides a small selection of resources to assist with understanding what loss and damage response could look like, building on the various resources already linked throughout this toolkit.

Resources include case studies that detail the challenges, possible responses and support needed for different contexts and different event types, practical resources for policy development and implementation and links to relevant documents for each of the Loss and Damage bodies.

For a more extensive list of resources, see the L&DC Publications Library: <https://www.lossanddamagecollaboration.org/publications>. Here, the L&DC hosts publications authored independently and in collaboration with practitioners, researchers, activists, artists and decision makers from both the global North and South. The publications library focuses on a range of topics relating to the need to address climate change-related loss and damage and builds on key literature on loss and damage response, some of which is included in the library.

### Case studies

Case studies submitted to the Transitional Committee on the operationalisation of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (2023). <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/transitional-committee/case-studies>

Loss and damage case studies from the frontline: a resource to support practice and policy (October 2021). <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2021-10/20551iied.pdf>

Loss and damage case studies: Real-world insights into the economic and non-economic losses and damages affecting children's development and well-being (December 2025). <https://www.unicef.org/innocenti/loss-and-damage-case-studies>

Operationalising the Loss and Damage Fund: Learning from the Intended Beneficiaries (26 July 2023). <https://icccad.net/publications/operationalizing-loss-n-damage-fund/>

Summary presentation of the regional scoping workshops on loss and damage under the Santiago network (13 May 2024). <https://unfccc.int/documents/638429>

## Practical resources and policy analysis

Addressing loss and damage: Practical insights for tackling multidimensional risks in LDCs and SIDS (July 2022). <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2022-07/21046iied.pdf>

Bringing non-economic loss and damage in the centre of disaster governance in Nepal. Policy brief (2025). <https://prc.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/NELD-Policy-Brief-2025.pdf>

Climate change impacts in Bangladesh: What climate change means for a country and its people (2024). [https://website.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Bangladesh\\_Final\\_Covers\\_26-Jan-2024\\_ONLINE\\_compressed.pdf](https://website.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Bangladesh_Final_Covers_26-Jan-2024_ONLINE_compressed.pdf)

Climate loss and damage: practical action (16 March 2023). <https://www.gov.scot/publications/practical-action-addressing-loss-damage/>

Climate-Induced Non-Economic Loss and Damage: Understanding Policy Responses, Challenges, and Future Directions in Pacific Small Island Developing States (20 March 2023). <https://www.mdpi.com/2225-1154/11/3/74>

DELTA Resilience: Disaster losses and damages tracking system. <http://undrr.org/L-DTracking>

Lessons from the frontlines: Learning from Scotland's leadership on loss and damage finance (30 October 2025). <https://www.lossanddamagecollaboration.org/resources/lessons-from-the-frontlines-learning-from-scotlands-leadership-on-loss-and-damage-finance>

Local values, local losses: assessing and addressing loss and damage from climate change in Northcentral Bangladesh (24 March 2025). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17565529.2025.2481111>

Loss and damage funding arrangements: role of the Republic of Vanuatu in shaping global policy and practice (22 Jan 2026). <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/human-dynamics/articles/10.3389/fhumd.2025.1658909/full>

The global costs of extreme weather that are attributable to climate change (29 September 2023). <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023-41888-1>

UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre Loss and Damage outputs. <https://unepccc.org/project/loss-and-damage/>

## Relevant documents for each of the Loss and Damage bodies

### Santiago Network

Resources: <https://santiago-network.org/resources>

Meetings and events: <https://santiago-network.org/news-events/events>

## **WIM ExCom**

Reports: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/reports-of-the-wim-excom>

Workshops and meetings: <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/workshop-and-meetings>

## **Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**

Meetings and events: <https://unfccc.int/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage#Meetings-and-events>

Publications: <https://unfccc.int/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage#Publications>

Submissions: <https://unfccc.int/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage#Submissions>

## **Loss and Damage decisions and conclusions**

<https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/decisions-and-conclusions-about-loss-and-damage>

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